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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/565,300	01/20/2006	Masaaki Tanizaki	ASAM.0183	7090

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EXAMINER

TANG, SIGMUND N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

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02/22/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/565,300	Applicant(s) TANIZAKI ET AL.	
	Examiner SIGMUND TANG	Art Unit 2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response To Amendment

Status of Claims

1. In a response received on 01 December 2009, claims 11-35 have been amended.
Claims 11-35 are currently pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 11-13, 20, 21-25, 32, and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moroto et al, US Patent No 5,121,326 in view of Nakayama et al, US Patent No. 5,732,385.

Re Claims 11-13, 20, 21, 23-25, 32, and 33, Moroto discloses a summarized map (Moroto, Figure 4(a); Column 6, Lines 13-49) providing guidance (Moroto, Figure 4(a), "dotted line") along a course in a local area by setting a designated point of departure such as the present position of a vehicle (Moroto, Figure 4(a), "arrow") to a destination (Moroto, Figure 4(a), "Circled X").

Moroto also discloses a summarization degree (Moroto, Column 2, Lines 45-55; "scale ratio") that is set in conformity with the distance between the present position of a vehicle to a destination. Moroto further discloses a detecting means of the present position of a vehicle and calculates present position by means of an inputs, steering angle, and information from a range

Art Unit: 2612

finder (Moroto, Column 9, Lines 12-34). Note: The labeling of a certain map to be a "summarized map" has no bearing on patentability since there is no claimed contrasting of sizes between said summarized map and another map, so long as the characteristics described for the summarized map is being met.

Priorities are set to *limit* the number of roads and elements displayed based on a summarization degree corresponding to the distance from the present position of a vehicle to a destination. Moroto discloses setting scale ratios for displaying a greater or smaller range of a map (Moroto, Figure 2) of items and *ranks* roads (Moroto, Figure 3; Column 5, Lines 53-65) in priorities to be displayed wherein major roads are prioritized before minor roads (Moroto, Figure 3; 'Ranks 1 or 2' [Main Roads], 'Ranks 3 or 4' [Branch Roads]).

The limitation wherein the priorities of the main road and the crossing/branch roads are changed in accordance with a ***change in the guide route*** is met by Moroto as explained in the paragraph above. The term "dynamic change" is able to be interpreted broadly as being met by Moroto's method of dynamically variable based on the dynamically changing distance from a current location to a destination calculation to change priorities on main to branch roads. Moroto's example is *indicative* (Moroto, Column 6, Lines 6-9) of this interpretation.

The limitation concerning the guide route and crossing roads intersecting said guide route as well as changing dynamically based on the present position of the vehicle is also met by Moroto. An example of this is shown in Figure 4(a) and Figure 4(b) (Moroto, Column 6) wherein Figure 4(a) displays less details at

Art Unit: 2612

43.7 km to the destination but however Figure 4(b) displays more details than Figure 4(a) at 10.6 km to destination including crossing roads intersecting with the guide route. In essence, the priorities of having at least one road on the guide route and at least one road of the crossing roads are displayed on the summarized map according to road ranks/priorities.

The claim includes the limitation of a table for storing ID that identifies road data, categories indicating road types and priorities. In another words, it is interpreted that the applicant is claiming that the data of the listed items are physically arranged in a table manner. While Moroto's discloses the listed conceptually as a table (Example: Figure 3), Moroto's does not physically arrange it as such. It would have been obvious to a person ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of the claimed invention to arrange the data and relationship in Moroto in a table, since the data in Moroto is stored at least **logically** to function as a table, and there is no criticality as to having a table versus other types of correlation to allow displaying the summarized map as claimed.

Moroto doesn't disclose "changing the number of objects or *occupied area ratio* displayed is changed in accordance with the running speed of the vehicle by using the changing priorities." Nakayama discloses an invention in the same field of endeavors as Moroto of a vehicle navigation system. Nakayama discloses the teaching of varying *contraction scale ratios* can be displayed according to the *vehicle's speed* (Nakayama, Column 8, Lines 11-18). In an embodiment, Nakayama explains that "when the vehicle speed is high, the broader road map can be displayed; and when the vehicle speed is low, the narrow road map near

Art Unit: 2612

the current vehicle position can be displayed *in detail*" (Nakayama, Column 14, Lines 59-62). A person ordinarily skilled in the art would combine the teachings of Nakayama and Moroto for the benefit of having an accurate map display system that is easy to understand/perceive regardless of speed.

Examiner's Note: The examiner interprets "occupied area ratio" to be met by the "broader road map" and "narrower road map" as explained above.

Re Claims 22, 34, and 35, Moroto discloses a scale ratio of the range of a map dependant upon the distance between a present position of a vehicle and a destination is *silent* on having said scale ratio dependant upon vehicle speed. Nakayama discloses varying the range according to the *vehicle's speed* (Nakayama, Column 13, Lines 32-35).

4. Claims 14-19, and 26-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moroto et al, US Patent No 5,121,326 in further view of Nakayama et al, US Patent No. 5,732,385 and Katou et al, US Patent No. 6,006,161.

Re Claims 14-18, 26-29, Moroto fails to disclose a two-display system. Katou discloses an invention in a similar field of endeavors wherein two screens are used in a vehicle navigation system. Katou discloses a two-screen mode (Katou, Figure 5b) wherein a right screen is in a form of a "present-location" map screen (local plane map) wherein the present position of a vehicle is shown with surrounding objects wherein the left screen is used for displaying maps of greater ranges such as a city map or a schematic diagram (Katou, Column 7, Lines 13-20). This specific teaching (Katou, Figure 5b) shows having both the different

Art Unit: 2612

display forms of a "summarized display" and a "road map". A person ordinarily skilled in the art would combine the teachings of Katou and Moroto for the benefit of recognizing a positional relationship of a present vehicle location to a destination with divided screens.

Re Claims 19, 30, and 31, Moroto already provides the teaching of a variable contraction scale (scale ratio) set in conformity to the summarization degree of the distance between a present location of a vehicle to a destination. One ordinarily skilled in the art would utilize said Moroto's teaching and applied to any navigational map like a local area map for the purpose simplifying the display and making it easier for a driver of the vehicle to ascertain the course while driving (Moroto, Column 3, Lines 10-22).

Response to the Applicant's Arguments/Remarks

5. Applicant's arguments filed 12/1/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Regarding the amended limitation of "the number of objects or occupied area ratio displayed is changed in accordance with the running speed of the vehicle by using the changing priorities:

The limitation has been addressed in the rejection above.

b. The applicant argues that Nakayama merely displays a **display range** based on the vehicle speed and not specifically the **number of objects or occupied area ratio displayed**. The examiner's interpretation of Nakayama's teaching goes beyond merely a display range as addressed (Nakayama, Column 14, Lines 59-62).

Art Unit: 2612

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sigmund Tang whose telephone number is 571-270-1243. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Benjamin Lee can be reached on 571-272-2963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ST

February 10, 2010

/BENJAMIN C. LEE/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2612